THE

Caledonian Mercury

No. 9696. EDINBURGH, MONDAY, OCTOBER 27. 1783.

ALEX^r. INGRAM, head of the College Wynd, Edinburgh, will begin his Winter Classes for MATHEMATICS, on Tuesday the 11th of November.

CLASS I.—Euclid's Elements, Plane Trigonometry, and Practical Geometry.

CLASS II.—Spherics, Algebra, Conic Sections, and Fluxions.

On Tuesday the 18th November he will begin a Class of GEOGRAPHY.

N. B. He has also Classes for ARITHMETIC, BOOK-KEEPING, LAND-SURVEYING, GAUGING, NAVIGATION, DIALING, GUNNERY, and all the other branches of PRACTICAL MATHEMATICS.

"I hereby certify, That I attended an examination of candidates for the Mathematical School at Dunbar, in October 1779, by desire of the Provost of that place; at which MR ALEX. INGRAM, Teacher of Mathematics in Edinburgh, and two other candidates, presented themselves; who underwent a long qualificatory examination, and were likewise tried by exercises proposed in writing:—That I was well satisfied of the proficiency of the said Mr Ingram, in various branches of Mathematics, both theoretical and practical, and with the accuracy and clearness of expression which he discovered at the examination. In consequence of which, in concurrence with Mr Alexander Gibson, of the Academy of Perth, the only other examinator, I returned, to the Provost and Council of Dunbar, a recommendation in favour of the said Mr Ingram. As the office was, nevertheless, disposed on otherwise (for reasons to me unknown), I think it incumbent on me to grant this testimonial, in justice to the merit which Mr Ingram exhibited on that occasion.

(Signed) ROBERT HAMILTON,
EDINBURGH, 22 Sept. 1780. Professor of Nat. Phil. Aberdeen.

MR STEELL

BEGS leave to acquaint the Ladies and Gentlemen, That he is now removed to Mrs Muter's, Marquis of Tweeddale's close, Nether Bow, where he continues (till after the commencement of the sessions) to take the most perfect and striking LIKENESSES, at Two and Sixpence each. Attends, as usual, from eleven to five.—He hopes those who would wish to obtain a Likeness at so small an expence and trouble, will not lose so favourable an opportunity, as he will venture to assert, that there never was any one in this City or elsewhere, that could finish them in that accurate and elegant style in which his are executed; but unless they are perfectly approved, he takes no pay.

As many Ladies and Gentlemen, through age or infirmities, find it inconvenient to go out, Mr STEELL, if required, will wait on them at their own apartments.—If six in number, at the usual price, he having a temporary apparatus for that purpose.

To be LET or SOLD, and entered to at Martinmas next,

THAT LODGING at the Head of Leith-Walk, presently possessed by Sir John Whiteford, Bart. Yearly rent Eighty-four Pounds Sterling.

A FURNISHED HOUSE,
In St. Andrew's Square, New Town,
TO LET.

TO be LET, Furnished, for the winter season; and entered to immediately, the FIRST FLAT of No. 15. west side of St Andrew's Square, presently possessed by Mr Boyd, consisting of a dining-room, drawing-room, two bed-rooms, a dressing-room, two bed-closets, and a good kitchen, with two cellars, one of which is fitted up with catacombs, and the joint privilege of a water-pipe in the sunk area, &c.

To be seen every day, from twelve to one o'clock.
Not to be repeated.

LETTER *from the Duke of* RICHMOND.
To Lieutenant-Colonel SHARMAN,
Chairman of the COMMITTEE *of* CORRESPONDENCE, *at* BELFAST.

SIR,

I HAVE been honoured with a letter from Belfast, dated the 19th of July last, written in the name of the Committee of Correspondence, appointed by the Delegates of forty-five Volunteer corps, assembled at Lisburn on the first of the same month, for taking preparatory steps to forward their intentions on the subject of a more equal representation of the people in Parliament, and signed by their Secretary, Mr Henry Joy, junior.

In this letter, after shewing the corrupt state of the boroughs in Ireland, the general opinion of the people, that the constitution can be restored to its ancient purity and vigour, by *no* other means than a parliamentary reform, and informing me of the steps which have been taken, and are taking by the Volunteers, in determining to procure this desireable object, the Committee is pleased "to request my sentiments and advice as to the best, most eligible, and most practicable mode of destroying, restraining, or counteracting this hydra of corruption, borough influence, in order to lay my opinion before the Provincial Assembly of Delegates, which is to be held at Dungannon on the 8th of September next."

This great mark of confidence from gentlemen in whom so much trust is placed, does me great honour; for, as I have not the pleasure of being personally known to any of them, I can owe it but to the favourable opinion they are pleased to entertain of my constant and zealous endeavours in the public service.

I am sensible, that the only proper return I can make for this honourable distinction, is to obey their commands in the best manner I am able; for although my insufficiency for so arduous a task would afford me but too good an excuse for declining it, yet I feel it would be inconsistent with my ideas of the obligation every man is under to serve the public as well as he can, if I was to refuse giving my opinions, such as they are, when thus called upon by a respectable body of gentlemen. Besides my inability, I have to regret the want of time to collect and arrange my thoughts in such a manner as to be fit to appear before you, and the necessary limits of a letter which will not admit of the extensive investigation which a subject of this vast importance deserves; for although I fear I must be long, I am sensible I cannot do it justice.

The subject of a parliamentary reform is that which, of all others, in my opinion, most deserves the attention of the public, as I conceive it would include every other advantage which a nation can wish; and I have no hesitation in saying, that, from every consideration which I have been able to give to this great question, that for many years has occupied my mind; and, from every day's experience to the present hour, I am more and more convinced, that the restoring the right of voting universally to every man not incapacitated by nature for want of reason, or by law for the commission of crimes, together with annual elections, is the only reform that can be effectual and permanent. I am further convinced, that it is the only reform that is practicable.

All other plans that are of a palliative nature have been found insufficient to interest and animate the great body of the people, from whose earnestness alone any reform can be expected. A long exclusion from any share in the legislature of their country has rendered the great mass of the people indifferent whether the monopoly that subsists continues in the hands of a more or less extended company; or whether it is divided by them into shares of somewhat more or less just proportions. The public feels itself unconcerned in these contests, except as to the oppressions it endures, and the exactions it suffers, which it knows must continue so long as the people remain deprived of all the controul over their representatives. This indifference of theirs, when the last attempt was made for additional county members, was used by our opponents as an argument against all reform; it was asked with a triumphant air, Where are the petitions from the inhabitants of Birmingham, Manchester, Halifax, and other great unrepresented towns? And their silence was deemed a proof of their acquiescence and satisfaction in the present form of elections. The truth is, that the people have been so often deceived, that they will now scarcely trust any set of men; and nothing but self-evident conviction that a measure tends effectually to the recovery of their rights, can, or indeed ought to interest them in its favour.

The lesser reform has been attempted with every possible advantage in its favour; not only from the zealous support of the advocates for a more effectual one, but from the assistance of men of great weight both in and out of power. But with all those temperaments and helps, it has failed; not one proselyte has been gained from corruption, nor has the least ray of hope been held out from any quarter, that the House of Commons was inclined to adopt any other mode of reform. The weight of corruption has crushed this more gently, as it would have defeated any more efficacious plan in the same circumstances. From that quarter, therefore, I have nothing to hope. It is from the people at large that I expect any good, and I am convinced that the only way to make them feel that they are really concerned in the business, is to contend for their full, clear, and indisputable rights of universal representation. I call them such, not only from my own conviction, but from the admission of the friends to the moderate plan, who in the second address of the Yorkshire Committee to the people, confess, that our claims are founded on the true principles of the constitution, and only object to them on account of impracticability. But their plan has now had a fair trial, and, if it is from the inclinations of Parliament that practicability is to be expected, has been found as impracticable as ours.

The more extensive plan, at the same time that its operation is more complete, depends on a more effectual support, that of the people.

I am also persuaded, that if the scheme for additional county members had proceeded any further, infinite difficulties would have arisen in adjusting it. Neither the Yorkshire Committee nor Mr Pitt have given the detail of their plan. A just representation would have been a most intricate task; for where different interests are separately represented, the proportion is not very easy to ascertain. The doubt you state concerning this mode of reform, appears to me well founded; a few great families might divide a county between them, and choose the members by a house list, like East-India Directors. Another difficulty from the encrease of the number of members, which might render the House more tumultuous than deliberative, has its weight. But the greatest objection, in my opinion, to this, and to every other narrow and contracted plan of reform, is, that it proceeds upon the same bad principle as the abuse it pretends to rectify; it is still partial and unequal; a vast majority of the community is still left unrepresented; and its most essential concerns, life, liberty, and property, continue in the absolute disposal of those whom they do not choose, and over whom they have no controul. In the arrangements of plans of this kind, there is no leading principle to determine that the addition ought to be one hundred, fifty, or two hundred; that the allotment should be according to the population, property, or taxes, paid in each county; that any supposed proportion between the landed and trading interest is the just one; and that the division of county and city members will correspond with this proportion when found. All is at sea, without any compass to enable us to distinguish the safe from the dangerous course.

But in the more liberal and great plan of universal representation, a clear and distinct principle at once appears that cannot lead us wrong: Not conveniency, but right. If it is not a maxim of our constitution, that a British subject is to be governed only by laws to which he has consented by himself or his representative, we should instantly abandon the error; but if it is the essential of freedom founded on the eternal principles of justice and wisdom, and our unalienable birthright, we should not hesitate in asserting it. Let us then but determine to act upon this broad principle of giving to every man his own, and we shall immediately get rid of all the perplexities to which the narrow notions of partiality and exclusion must ever be subject. In the digesting a plan upon this noble foundation, we shall not find any difficulty that the most common understanding and pains will not easily surmount. It does not require half the ingenuity of a common tax-bill; and as a proof of this assertion, I myself drew the form of a bill for this purpose, which I presented to the House of Lords in 1780; not as a perfect work, but merely to shew how easily the objections to the practicability of the plan, and the inconveniencies that are suggested, might be got over.

I believe the sending you a copy of my bill will be the best way of explaining its operations. I have not one ready at this moment, but it shall soon follow this letter.

I shall therefore only mention at present a few of its provisions, which I think entirely remove the most plausible objections that have been urged against it.

The present number of members in the House of Commons is preserved, so that all apprehensions from too numerous an assembly cease.

An account of the whole number of males of age in the kingdom, is to be taken and divided by the number of members to be sent, which will find the quota of electors to choose one member. From the best accounts I can now get, it will be about two thousand six hundred. These are to be formed into districts, or boroughs, from the most contiguous parishes, and by having all the elections throughout the kingdom in one and the same day, and taken in each parish, all fear of riots and tumults vanishes.

The great expence at elections, which arises chiefly from the cost of conveying electors to the place of poll, and entertaining them there and on the road, will be no more, when every man will vote in his own parish. Bribery must entirely cease. In a single borough it would be difficult; on so many, as to have any effect, impossible. The numbers to be bought would be infinitely too great for any purse. Besides, annual parliaments, by their frequency and by their shortness, would doubly operate in preventing corruption.

The vast expence of petitions to Parliament, on account of illegal returns, would be reduced almost to nothing. The points on which these contests generally turn, are the qualifications of the electors, under the numberless restrictions the present laws have imposed, which require the attendance of witnesses, the production of records, and are subject to infinite dispute. But when no other qualification should be necessary but that of being a British subject and of age, there can be but little left to contend upon as to right of electors to vote, and all other questions that could afford ground for a petition would be trifling, and might be decided in one day.

Many other objections are obviated by the bill, but it is needless here to mention them. But there is another sort of objection, against which no provision can be made, as it is merely imaginary. It is feared by some, that the influence of power and riches will give to the aristocracy so great a lead in these elections, as to place the whole government in their hands. Others again dread, that when paupers and the lowest orders of the people shall have an equal voice with the first Commoner in the kingdom, we shall fall into all the confusion of a democratic republic. The certainty of these two apprehensions might of itself be a sufficient proof that neither extreme will take place. It is true, that the poorest man in the kingdom will have an equal vote with the first, for the choice of a person to whom he trusts his all, and I think he ought to have that equal degree of security against oppression. It is also true, that men of superior fortunes will have a superior degree of weight and influence with the more ignorant. But the essential difference will be, that although the people may be led, they cannot then be driven. Property will have its weight, as it ever must have in all governments; and I conceive, that, in this plan, it will precisely find its just proportion combined with talents and character. A man of great property that is beloved and esteemed, will, as he ought, have the greatest sway; but tyranny and oppression, though attended with riches, may be resisted, and will no longer be attended with a burgage tenure at command.

Another subject of apprehension is, that the principle of allowing to every man an equal right to vote, tends to equality in other respects, and to level property. To me it seems to have a direct contrary tendency. The equal rights of men to security from oppression, and to the enjoyment of life and liberty, strike me as perfectly compatible with their unequal shares of industry, labour, and genius, which are the origin of inequality of fortunes. The equality and inequality of men are both founded in nature, and whilst we do not confound the two, and only support her establishment, we cannot err. The protection of property appears to me one of the most essential ends of society; and so far from injuring it by this plan, I conceive it to be the only means of preserving it, for the present system is hastening with great strides to a perfect equality in universal poverty.

It has been said, that this plan of extending the right of voting to every individual creates much uneasiness in the minds of quiet and well-disposed persons, and that if paupers, vagabonds, and persons of no property were left out, there would be no objection to extend it to all householders and persons paying taxes, and that the same division into districts might take place. My answer is, that I know of no man, be he ever so poor, who in his consumption of food and use of rayment does not pay taxes, and that I would wish to encourage an enthusiasm for his country in the breast of every subject, by giving him his just share in its Government. I readily admit that such an alteration would be a vast improvement, but I must prefer the adhering rigidly to a self evident principle, especially when attended with no inconvenience in the execution that I can foresee. Besides we should again fall into the difficulties of drawing the line of separation, and into the disputes about qualification.

The apprehensions that our government will become too democratic, have been urged upon another ground. It has been said, that the House of Commons has usurped the whole power of government; that the Crown in reality no longer possesses its negative, and must in all things be ruled by the House of Commons; that the House of Lords, in consequence of its exclusion (by the will of the House of Commons, not by law) from interfering in Money Bills, no longer in fact exercises the functions of a branch of the Legislature; that the only means by which the balance of the constitution is now in any degree preserved, is by the regular influence of the Crown, and of the Peers in the House of Commons; and that if they are totally excluded from interference there, as it is supposed will be the case if this bill passes, and are not restored to their original share of power, the equilibrium will be destroyed, and the government become purely Democratic.

To remedy the objection, it has been answered by others, that it is but just and reasonable, and that they mean at the same

time, that the Commons are restored to their rights, that the Crown and the Peers should recover theirs.

This answer has been ridiculed, in my opinion, with more wit than solidity of argument. It has been represented as admitting, that whilst the House of Commons continues corrupt, the King and Lords should submit to its decisions; but that when it should really speak the voice of the people, then it would be right to revive the dormant powers of resisting it.

For my part, I agree in opinion with those who are for restoring to all parts of the State their just rights at the same time; to do it generally not partially, is what I must contend for. At the same time I admit that I am not for restoring the negative of the Crown; my reason is, that it appears to me preposterous, that the will of one man should for ever obstruct every regulation which all the rest of the nation may think necessary. I object to it, as I would to any other prerogative of the Crown, or privilege of the Lords or people, that is not founded on reason.

But I agree, that if the House of Commons was reduced to its natural dependence on the people alone, and the present system of making it the executive part of government was continued, we should approach to a pure Democracy more than our constitution warrants, or than I wish to see. I am not for a Democratic any more than for an Aristocratic or Monarchic government solely; I am for that admirable mixture of the three that our inimitable and comprehensive constitution has established. I wish to see the executive part of government revert to where the constitution has originally placed it, in the hands of the Crown, to be carried on by its Ministers: Those Ministers under the controul of the people. I would not have Parliament made, as it daily is, a party concerned in every act of state, whereby it becomes the executive, for which it is not calculated, and loses its superintending and controuling power, which is the main end of its institution; for when the two Houses are previously pledged by addresses, votes, and resolutions, it becomes extremely difficult for them afterwards to censure measures in which they have been so deeply engaged by acts of their own. Another great inconveniency arises from Parliament's taking so much of the executive of government on itself, which is the excessive length of the sessions; an evil which of late has greatly encreased. Now that Parliament is engaged in every detail, in order to screen the Minister, it can never finish its business till the middle of summer, when the independent country gentlemen, tired of a long attendance and hot weather, in town, is retired to his private business in the country, and that of the public left to be settled in thin Houses, by a few dependants of the Minister. A short session of two or three months would be sufficient to examine the expenditure of former grants, to make new ones, to redress grievances, and pass such general laws as circumstances might require. The inconveniency and expence to a private member of Parliament in attending his duty, would then be trifling; and instead of forty Commoners and three Peers to form a quorum to decide the greatest matters of state, the attendance of two thirds of each body, which would give respect to their proceedings, might and ought to be required.

I am also free to own my opinion, that when the House of Lords shall be effectually prevented from having any influence in the House of Commons, as I think it must by this bill, it should at the same time recover its equal rights in every respect with the House of Commons, as a co-ordinate branch of the Legislature.

These sentiments are I think consonant to the idea so well expressed in your Letter to the volunteer army of the province of Ulster, "to restore to the Crown its original splendor, to nobility its ancient privileges, and to the nation at large its inherent rights."

I believe I have now troubled you with all that is necessary concerning my plan. My bill will shew the detail as far as concerns the House of Commons and the election of Scotch Peers; the regulations for restoring to the Crown its executive, and to the House of Lords its deliberative functions, should be added to, and form a part of this bill; but I have not as yet had time and leisure to prepare them.

In what I have said, I have shewn my opinion concerning the 1st, 3d, 4th, 6th, and 8th questions you have proposed to me. There remain the 2d, 5th, and 7th, to be considered.

In respect to the second, which, I presume, relates to admission of Roman Catholics to vote at elections, I can only say, that the same principles which go to civil liberty, equally lead to liberty of conscience. I admire with you the glorious spirit of toleration which you say has united the once distracted inhabitants of Ireland into one indissoluble mass; and I am sure, that nothing short of evident danger to the state can warrant its interference in religious opinions. But unacquainted as I am with the state of Ireland, it is impossible for me to know the present temper and disposition of the Roman Catholics there; and those only who are on the spot can judge how far exclusions of this sort are necessary or ought to extend.

With regard to the fifth question, if voting by ballot is adviseable? I am clearly of opinion that it is not. The idea of a ballot can have arisen, but to avoid the effect of some improper influence; and I conceive it much more noble, directly to check that influence than indirectly to evade it, by concealment and deceit. I am convinced that trivial circumstances in things like this, tend greatly to form the national character, and that it is more consistent with that of a British, or Irish freeman, that all his actions should be open and avowed, and that he should not be ashamed of declaring in the face of his country, whom he wishes to intrust with its interests. Upon the same idea, that ballots may be a cover for independence, they must also be a cloak for bribery, and a school for lying and deceit.

As to the seventh question, whether it would not be equitable or expedient, that boroughs now in the possession of individuals should be purchased by the nation?

I think, that although no man can have a strict claim in equity to be refunded the loss of what neither the buyer nor seller had a right to barter, yet it will be wise to purchase the good will, or at least to soften the resistance of the present powerful possessors of boroughs, by a most ample compensation. The liberties of a nation cannot be bought too dear, but the whole cost of these boroughs would not amount to the profits of one jobbing contract.

I have now answered all the questions you have been pleased to propose, but I must mention another advantage, which ought to recommend the measures you are pursuing to every friend to the internal peace and quiet of the kingdom; which is, that when the people have obtained a regular, legal, and speedy way of giving effect to their sentiments, there can no longer be any apprehension of their endeavouring to redress themselves by mobs and tumults; and even such regular and well-conducted meetings as yours will become needless. I mention this circumstance with the more satisfaction, as it stamps your conduct with the most unequivocal marks of disinterested patriotism. Power, when once acquired, is generally endeavoured to be preserved by its possessors; but you, after having taken up yours from necessity, and employed it usefully, are now endeavouring with unexampled virtue to render its continuance unnecessary.

I fear I have been very long, but it was impossible for me to compress so much matter into a less compass; and, when you wished to have my opinion, I thought it best to give it fully, or at least as fully as I could in a letter. If it contains one thought that can be useful, I shall be happy. I have only to assure the Committee of the zeal I feel for the cause the Volunteers have undertaken, to the support of which, I shall ever be ready to give every assistance in my power; and that it is with the highest respect and admiration for their conduct, that I have the honour to be

Their most obedient,
And most humble servant,
Aug. 25. 1783. RICHMOND, &c.

From the London Papers, Oct. 23.

Constantinople, Sept. 10. The plague continues to rage still; 173 persons died yesterday.

Constantinople, Sept. 15. Our preparations for war are conducted with so much activity, that it is easy to see that the Divan mean to oppose the Russians with vigour. The equipment of the fleet under the Captain Pacha is completed, and that Admiral waits only for his last orders to sail. We go on building small vessels, to carry six or eight guns; each of these vessels contain 80 men, and are designed for landing the men from the large ships of war, which cannot be navigated in some harbours of the Crimea. We are likewise assured, that the Grand Visir will march at the head of a numerous army from Moldavia, in order to defend the fortress of Choczim.

We are informed that the Russian Minister, on the signing of the Definitive Treaty of Commerce, having received from Petersburgh many presents, with orders to offer them to the Grand Signior, his Highness refused the audience and the presents at the same time; the people took occasion to say, that Russia was to keep the Crimea with consent of the Grand Signior, which will certainly occasion a revolt. When the Russian Ambassador is in conference with the Reis Effendi and the other Ministers of the Porte, great care is taken that no mention is made of the Crimea. But when his Excellency is with individuals, he makes it believed, that the cession made by the Chan to the Empress was with the consent of the Sublime Porte, although we know that the Divan, looking on that matter in another point of view, temporises only to gain time, and make preparations for war. Several thousand Tartars are lately arrived in this city from the Crimea; such as did not choose to remain in their own country, having been permitted to depart.

Vienna, Oct. 1. We have accounts that a corps of 1000 Turks have rushed into our territory, had ill-used the inhabitants of some provinces, but were met by some of our troops, who killed 600, and took the rest prisoners.

It is said that a Manifesto will soon appear, in which the Court will make good its pretensions to Walachia, Bosnia, part of Servia, Turkish Croatia, the fortress of Wicharz, and all the left side of the Danube to Bessarabia.

Dantzig, Sept. 30. We are in some hopes our differences with the Court of Berlin being amicably settled, as we are informed the King of Poland has sent the Count Unruhe to this city, as Commissary to reconcile matters if possible.

Pomerania, Sept. 30. The differences between the city of Dantzick and the Prussian Government, seem to be bringing to an alarming crisis: Since the 24th, all the avenues to the place have been blocked up; the posts were at first not suffered to go, but now they pass freely. Two squadrons of Prussian Hussars occupy the environs, and several regiments are on their march with cannon to invest the city on all sides. The Magistracy on their parts seem determined to resist to the utmost, and are taking all possible steps to put themselves in the best state of defence, and the garrison is augmenting. The populace of Dantzick are very bitter, and the inhabitants in general seem determined to risk all. In short, every thing bears so menacing an appearance, that without some powerful intervention, the worst consequences are to be dreaded.

Hague, Oct. 15. His Royal Highness the Bishop of Osnaburgh has sent to the States General a letter, written with his own hand, informing them of his having entered on the possession of his Bishoprick.

LONDON.

The Success frigate, Capt. Pole, is arrived at Portsmouth, from Jamaica, with upwards of one hundred thousand pounds in specie, on account of the merchants trading to that island.

On application being made by the merchants of Jamaica to Admiral Rowley, acquainting him that a large sum of money had been collected to remit to England, which they did not think prudent to send by a trading vessel, he very readily complied with their petition in granting them the above man of war.

Yesterday morning some dispatches were received from Halifax, which were brought over in the Elisabeth, Capt. Fortune, arrived at Falmouth. They contain nothing more than the safe arrival there of four ships from London, whose cargoes amount to 140,000 l.

It is ascertained beyond the shadow of a doubt, that the country people have as much ready money at this time by them, as at the close of any former war; but there is a want of confidence in Government security, which has been effected by some men of abilities, who have almost ruined their country by their publications; and, unless the people can be assured of the safety of their property, there is no chance of the stocks getting up to what might have been expected, and what the wealth of the nation is still capable of.

The Committee appointed by the merchants, &c. to oppose the receipt tax, are exerting themselves in the most vigorous manner, to obtain its repeal the next session of Parliament. Subscriptions have been already entered into for defraying the expence, each person of the Committee taking upon himself to apply for that purpose to those in the own line of business; the gentlemen in the linen and tea way have been very liberal on the occasion, the banking-houses have politely offered their assistance, and the goldsmiths, haberdashers, and other eminent traders, have declared their readiness when called on to pay their quotas in the common cause.

Letters from Williamsburgh, in Virginia, mention, that the University there has ordered an Honorary Doctor's degree in Physic to be given to M. Coste, First Physician to the French army, in consequence of his pronouncing a discourse before them and a great number of inhabitants, in which he proposed various methods for the preservation of health. This new adept of the Americans tells them, that the average terms of human life, in that country, is only 40 years, which they ought less to attribute to the unwholesomness of the climate, than to the *English* manner of living, as the natives chiefly subsist upon indigestible, heavy, animal food. Perhaps, says our correspondent, the descendants of Old England may at length be so refined by their new auxiliaries, that they will adopt their regimen, and prefer *soup-meagre* and *fricassee des grenouilles* to roast beef and plumb-pudding.

The above letters declare, that a pedestrian statue of Louis the 14th has arrived at Williamsburgh, from Nantz, and is to be erected in the most conspicuous part of the former town.

Last night, the King and Queen, Princess Royal, and Princess Augusta Sophia, went to Covent Garden Play-house, to see the Opera of Lionel and Clarissa, which their Majesties had commanded. They were escorted by a troop of horse-guards, and attended by the Lords and Ladies in Waiting, the Maids of Honour, Pages and Yeomen of the Guards.

His Majesty was dressed in a suit of pale blue; the coat plain, the waistcoat ornamented with a rich spangle lace.

The Queen wore a pale pink silk, with very few ornaments, and white ribbons. Her hair was powdered, and, as usual, very low. Her cap was in the form of a crescent, rather pearled in the centre, and exhibited a rich row of diamonds. The lappets were long, and there were a few ornamental feathers, of a very small size, partially distributed here and there in the cap.

The Princess Royal had on a green and white spotted silk, with green ribbons. Her head was dressed in the form of the Queen's, but more powdered, and one curl, hanging low, graced each side of her neck. Her cap was of the same fashion as her Majesty's, and ornamented with feathers and jewels. Her stays were remarkably high, and the handkerchief quite close.

The Princess Augusta's gown was a buff ground silk, spotted with a dark brown. Her cap made like her sister's, but without jewels, her hair much powdered, and her ornamental ribbons white.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was not present, as he had a large company to dine with him.

The two Princesses had their box fitted up next their Majesties, but not, as last year, on the stage, but on the right hand of the King, over the pit door.

The ornaments of the royal boxes being new last season, there was no alteration made in them last night.

The house was crouded in every part. The Royal family were received with loud acclamations, and departed under the same testimonials of loyalty and affection.

The following proclamation does the highest honour to the feelings of the King of Prussia, who therein pays the most commendable regard to the dignity of man:

"Whereas his Majesty the King of Prussia, &c. our most gracious Sovereign, will not permit that any of his subjects delivering into his hand petitions or addresses should kneel to his Majesty (an honour due to the Divinity, but which is no ways necessary when his said subjects have any thing to deliver to him); his Majesty is therefore graciously pleased to order by this present, that the Consistory of Breslau shall cause this rescript to be read from the pulpits of all the Evangelic churches in this province of Silesia, and the Suffragant of Rosh Kirck to do the same in the Roman Catholic church, that all and every one may be informed it is his Majesty's pleasure that no kneeling shall in future be practiced in honour to his person. The Supreme Consistory shall therefore take the necessary steps to the above purpose.

Given at Bettlern, } (Signed) FREDERICK."
Aug. 30*th*, 1783. }

This morning some dispatches were received from the Leward Islands, which were brought over in the Triumph, arrived at the Clyde. They are dated the 4th of September, when they had fine weather, and several ships from Boston and Philadelphia, and other parts of America, were arrived at the different islands.

Yesterday a Board of Admiralty was summoned to meet, when Mr Jackson, a celebrated artist, of Albemarle-street, Clerkenwell, was ordered to attend, and give in his plan and proposals for raising the Royal George.

Of all the supplies given by the French to their new allies, specie bears the least proportion; the greater part of the debts having been contracted for cloathing and ammunition, together with muskets and artillery for the army.

According to letters from Paris, the King has sent order to his Ambassador at the Hague to concert measures with the Dutch for the more speedy payment of the monies due from Holland to France for protecting their territories during the war; immediately after which the French troops will be ordered to evacuate Trincomale, the Cape of Good Hope, Eustatia, &c. and the Dutch immediately again put in possession of them solely; but the Duc de Vaguyon is instructed to say, that in the present state of afairs his Most Christian Majesty cannot possible consider himself safe in withdrawing his troops till the several expences incurred are at least put into some train of liquidation.

The bed-chamber of a certain Great Personage has a set of bells upon a new construction, for the purpose of giving notice in the kitchen of his nocturnal wants. Some are for mutton-pies, others for tartlets, and others for soups, which will save the trouble of two attendances. A cook always sits up to keep such things in preparation, which are not unfrequently called for.—These bells are now in all the fashionable houses. *Eng. Chron.*

The circumstances of the late capital forgery are rather curious: Some little time past an advertisement appeared for a young man used to business, to be employed in writing, copying of letters, &c. &c.—A tradesman of Oxford-street got the situation for a country nephew; the man employing him passing for a commercial man, who was then winding up his custom, and leaving trade. The lad, among other customary occupations, was very frequently sent to change 50 l. notes; and on the day when Peace was proclaimed, was sent to the Bank to change fourteen of these 50 l. notes into notes of 200 l. In the hurry that day, the forged notes were actually negociated at the Bank; and the larger notes received in exchange for them were distributed among different shopkeepers, and so broken into smaller notes and money. Among other change, there were two 100 l. notes of Messr. Drummond, which being indorsed by the lad, to whom they were made payable, were also put

in circulation. These two Bank notes given to Mess. D. soon found to be forged, were what led to the discovery; for recurring to the name, &c. on the indorsement of the Drummond's notes, they directly traced the boy to his quondam master's lodgings near Swallow-street. The master, however, had taken care of himself in time. The forged notes are all for 50 l. which are found to have been made by the conversion of 15 l. notes into 50 l.

The late failure of the Caisse d'Escompte, has affected not only the French Banks, but even several great houses in Spain and Holland.

Notwithstanding all the boastings of French faith to their allies, at the late negociation for peace, we are credibly informed, that the negociating Minister on the part of France proposed, and urged with great zeal, that Trincomale should be held by the English, provided the Cape of Good Hope might be retained by the Grand Monarque; an act of political perfidy, to which the Minister of Great Britain peremptorily refused his assent.

Agents are employed at Birmingham, Wolverhampton, Sheffield, &c. to prevail upon manufacturers in iron and steel to settle in America. The laws against seducing artists into foreign parts ought at this period to be enforced with the utmost rigour. The penalty for the first offence of this kind is a fine of five hundred pounds, and imprisonment for not less than 12 months.

After a little parliamentary experience, a correspondent is of opinion, that what was said of Lord Chancellor Harcourt may be with great justice applied to Mr Erskine: His faculty of speaking is so full of vivacity, that many doubt whether he is fitter to manage causes in the lower courts, or to speak before a full Parliament; but it is unanimously confessed, that among the lawyers he is the most eloquent orator, and among the orators one of the most able lawyers.

Letters from Constantinople mention, that in compliance with the earnest advice of the Divan, the Grand Signior appeared disposed to relinquish his design of leading his troops in person to oppose the grand Russian army.

Monsieur le Chevalier de Vigny has lately surrendered himself at Morlaix, in order to reverse the outlawry he had incurred, in consequence of his non-appearance; and having obtained a revision of his trial, is now preparing his defence: a circumstance that will certainly put off the proceedings of the court-martial concerning Count de Grasse.

The celebrated Luke Ryan is at this time a prisoner for debt in the King's-Bench, St George's Fields.

Tuesday last, about two o'clock, died, at the Swan, at Knightsbridge, of the wounds he received in a duel the preceding day, near Battersea-bridge, with Capt. Monro, of the 16th dragoons, Mr Green, the gentleman about whom there has been so much quarrelling in the box lobby of the theatres.

It is not unworthy of remark, that the scene of action near Battersea, where Mr Green fell on Monday morning last, is the very field in which Villars, Duke of Buckingham, fought a duel with, and killed his antagonist, the Earl of Shrewsbury, in the reign of King Charles II.

Captain M——, Mr Green's antagonist, was attended by an eminent surgeon in Soho-square. The ball was turned out of its direction by his knee buckle, which it shivered to pieces, and only gave him a contusion on the external part of the knee.

On Monday night the principal, and his second, in the late unfortunate duel, set out for the continent.

Tuesday evening a powder mill at Ewell, near Weybridge, by some accident took fire, and blew up. The explosion was so great, that the houses within the space of five, and even to the extent of ten miles, were so shook, that the people were terrified with the apprehensions of an earthquake. One man was killed by the explosion, and some others wounded, but none so badly hurt as to endanger their recovery. It was also felt in most parts of Westminster.

Many people have remarked there is something exceeding mysterious of late in the conduct of Colonel Flood. He was appointed a Delegate for the Dungannon Meeting by the First Belfast Company, and reached the village of Moy, within a few miles of that place, the evening before the meeting, where he was *attacked* by the gout, but was able to crawl back to Armagh after the resolutions passed, and were unanimously confirmed by the independant Army of Ulster. The Colonel was since elected a Delegate by the Goldsmiths Corps, for the Provincial Meeting of the 9th inst. in the capital, and was again *attacked* by another *indispensable* fit, which required his immediate attendance in London. Some of his mischievous enemies at the Castle scruple not to say, that the present indispensable *fit* of business at the other side of the water is to *hold a talk*, and *smoke the pipe of peace with Charles Fox*, and to bring over a *string of wampum* for the Volunteers. *Dub. Ev. Post.*

Last week the Yarmouth cobles and Dutch schoots sailed from Yarmouth for the herring fishery: They generally sail as near the 20th of September as possible, and this year the sight was remarkably fine; the Dutch having, on account of the war, been deprived of the benefit, for several years past, of victualling at Yarmouth, came to the amount of 74 sail, and, as is usual in time of peace, purchased the whole of their sea stock. The Butchers of Yarmouth kill a particular kind of meat for them (old bulls and cows) which is sold from 2d. to 1½d. per pound, and, what is astonishing, the Dutchmen, not only on account of the price, but, as they say, for the *flavour*, prefer it to fine ox beef.

Extract of a letter from Vienna, October 4.

"It is pretended here, that the Cabinet of Versailles has made a new overture to the Imperial Court, namely, that if his Majesty the Emperor will honour the Most Christian King with his confidence, the French Monarch will in this case engage to procure him greater advantages from the Porte, than he could probably obtain by dint of arms; but, as by this proposition it is demanded that the Emperor shall no longer make it a common cause with Russia, its success is doubtful."

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, Oct. 18.

"The Royal William man of war is come into harbour, and the Diligent will likewise come in shortly.

"Sailed yesterday afternoon, the following ships for Jamaica, viz.

Ships.	Guns.	Captains.
Europe	50	Admiral Gambier, Capt. De Courcy,
Janus	40	Pakenham,
Flora	36	Montague,
Iphigenia	32	Cornwallis, and
Swan	16	Bailey."

PRICE OF STOCKS, Oct. 23.

Bank Stock, shut,	Ditto New Ann. —
4 per cent. Ann. 1777, shut, 76 ¼ a 75 ½ a ¼ ex div.	Ditto 1751, —
3 per cent. con. 58¾ a ¼ a 58¾	India Stock, —
3 per cent. red. shut, 58¾ a 57¾ ex div.	3 per cent. Ann. —
3 per cent. 1726, —	India Bonds, 7 dis.
Long Ann. 17 10-16ths a 9-16ths a ¼.	Exchequer Bills, 10 dis.
Short Ann. 1778, 13 9-16ths a 7-16ths a ½.	Navy Bills, 13 dis.
South Sea Stock, —	3 per cent. Scrip. 60 a 59¾.
3 per cent. Old Ann. —	4 per cent. Scrip. —
	Omnium, —
	Lottery Tickets, 14 l. 12 s. a 15 l.

WIND AT DEAL.

Oct. 22. S.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, Oct. 23.

"The cabinets of Europe were scarcely ever more busily employed than at this time; the several Powers that have just closed an expensive war, are busied in reviewing the state of their finances, and in putting such schemes of economy into execution, as are become necessary for the welfare of the State; while they are no less solicitous in forming new schemes of commerce, and reviving all those streams of traffic which hostilities have necessarily put a temporary stop to. Russia and the Porte are preparing for a war, which is likely to prove long, expensive, and bloody. The Emperor is at present barely a looker-on; what part he may take hereafter, time and circumstances only can determine. The King of Prussia, old as he is, is playing a game also in the north, which will certainly be the foundation of future broils. Sweden and Denmark are now, as for years past, watching each other: in their commerce and their interest they are nearly as natural rivals as Great Britain and France. The Italian Powers are but of small consideration in the political scale at present, though the King of Sardinia's concurrence in some schemes may be found necessary to some of the Powers in due time. In one point all the principal powers appear to have some aim; the concluding treaties of commerce with the new empire in America, from which they have certainly pictured to themselves vast services and emoluments, which may however never be realized to either of them.

"The French, though far from remarkable for the excess of religious faith, have proved themselves, in politics, the errantest devotees imaginable! For it appears, that a part of their political creed was the *immortality* of their *paper credit!* A tenet not easily possible in any country, and particularly impossible under such a despotic government as France.

"After all the operations of finance shall have been attempted; edicts, lotteries, delays, &c. &c. the event will be, that the public creditors will receive a final dividend on their debts of *one shilling in the pound!*

"The great catastrophes of national distress are now beginning to shew themselves among the Dutch. Two of the principal houses they hitherto have boasted of, one at Gottenburgh, the other at Amsterdam, have failed for enormous deficiencies!

"The amount of the two above-mentioned Dutch failures is already stated at no less than three quarters of a million sterling! and there remain, it is supposed, yet more demands to come in.

"The people in America, whose change of fortune has been the most completely destructive, are they who unhappily were possessed of Congress paper, or bad debts which could be discharged with that sort of counterfeit currency! There are many of these individuals who heretofore lived on the interests of their debts in ease and affluence, who now have literally nothing to live on!

"However strange it may appear, and indeed we know not how it can be accounted for, it is certainly a fact, that when the last accounts came from Holland, the price of our consols was at sixty-two.

"It is now said, that the next scheme that will be adopted for raising the Royal George will be, to raise the ship at one end only, and bank her up as she rises, and that is now under consideration of the Admiralty Board.

"It is said, and we hope it is with truth, that the practice of duelling has become an object of Royal consideration, and that the Secretary of State will have orders to deliver a message to Parliament respecting it."

Saturday last was married, Sir Andrew Lauder-Dick of Fountainhall, Bart. to Miss Elisabeth Brown, eldest daughter of Thomas Brown of Johnstonburn, Esq;

Thomas Marshall, Esq; of Hillcarnie, a gentlemen of the most amiable disposition, died at his house in Auchtermuchty on Monday last, aged 84 years.

A correspondent observes, that the public have been of late entertained with anecdotes from Dr Frankline concerning a *coat* he lately used in Paris; because he had it on in the Privy Council at London when he was called, as he says, a *thief* and *scoundrel*. It will readily be admitted, that the Doctor's foresight in the fatal consequences of the American war, cannot be too much *wondered at*, particularly in the preservation of his *London coat*, as it may now serve to keep him from this winter's cold, after his late supports (France and America being bankrupt) seem to be annihilated. Dr Katerfelto, with all *his wonders*, will scarcely pretend to so much philosophy; and he may now take his *auld cloak about him*, agreeable to the old Scots song.

Extract of a letter from Kelso, Oct. 24.

"On Monday the races began here, when a purse of Fifty Pounds was run for over Caverton Edge, and won by

Mr Baird's chesnut horse, Sandy-o'er-the Lee,	1	1
Captain Hamilton's horse, Rapier,	2	2

"On Tuesday, a purse of Fifty Pounds was run for over the same course, and won by

Lord Surry's bay horse, Captain Tart,	2	2	1	1
Duke of Hamilton's grey filly, Expectation,	1	3	2	3
Mr Gregson's bay horse, Shepherd,	4	1	3	2
Mr Robison's black mare, Laura,	3	4	dr.	

"This race afforded excellent sport.

"On Wednesday, a Maiden Plate was run for over the same course, and won by

Mr Graham's bay mare, Little-thought-of,	1	1
Mr Weatherill's grey mare,	2	3
Mr Coulson's chesnut horse, Little John,	3	2
Mr Gregson's bay colt, Adieu,	4	6
Mr Thomson's bay mare, Blancless,	5	4
William Riddley's bay mare, Tryal,	6	5
Mr Watson's horse, Robinhood,	dist.	

"Same day, there was a match between Sir Alexander Don's horse Bull and Mr Gregson's horse Blanchas, for fifty guineas each, which was won by the former.

"Yesterday, a purse of Fifty Guineas, given by the Caledonian Hunt, was run for over the same course, and won by

Sir Alexander Don's chesnut horse, Friar,	1	1
Mr Baird's chesnut horse, Seniora,	2	2
Sir Archibald Hope's grey horse, Grenadier,	3	3

"And this day, a Plate of Fifty Guineas value, also given by the Hunt, is to be run for by five horses.

"The main of cocks between Sir Alexander Don and Mr Baird, was this morning decided in favour of the former.

"The Stewards for the next races are, Lord Gray, Sir William Erskine, and Col. Reid."

LIST *of the* NOBILITY *and* GENTRY *who appeared at the Ball, at* KELSO RACES, *October* 1783.

Mr Askew of Pallinsburn	Earl of Home
Mr Anstruther Paterson	Countess of Home
Mrs Anstruther Paterson	Lady Eleonora Home
Duke of Buccleugh	Hon. Colonel Hamilton
Duchess of Buccleugh	Sir Henry Hay Macdougal
Hon. George Baillie	Lady Hay Macdougal
Miss Baillie	Sir Archibald Hope
Miss Betty Baillie	Lady Hope
Sir James Baird	Miss Hope
Lady Baird	Miss Graham Hope
Sir Francis Blake	Miss Elisabeth Hope
Lady Blake	Miss Hume of Ninewells
Mrs Blake	Mr Houlton of Jordanhill
Lady Elisabeth Boyle	Mr Houston
Mr Baird of Newbyth	Mr Haggart
Mr Bruce of Stenhouse	Mrs Johnston of Hilton
Miss Bruce	Miss Johnston
Miss —— Bruce	Dr Jackson
Mrs Brisbane of Brisbane	Miss Jackson
Mr Boswell of Blackadder	Mr Ker of Littledean
Mr Collingwood of Unthank	Mrs Ker
Mrs Collingwood	Mr Walter Ker
Miss Collingwood	Captain Knatchbull of the Navy
Miss Isabella Collingwood	Mr Langlois
Miss Ann Collingwood	Mr Lambert
Captain Collingwood	Duke of Montagu
Miss Campbell of Ballymore	Sir James Murray
Miss Chartres	Mr Marjoribanks
Mr Clark	Mrs Marjoribanks
Mr Clavering	Miss Marjoribanks
Sir Alexander Don	Miss —— Marjoribanks
Lady Harriet Don	Miss Mackenzie
Miss Don	Mr Mure
Mr Douglas of Douglas	Captain John Macdougall
Lady Frances Douglas	Mr Dundas Marqueen
Sir James Douglas	Captain Nisbet Hamilton
Lady Helen Douglas, Springwood Park	Mr Nicolson Stewart
Lady Isabella Douglas	Mr Oliver of Dinlabyre
Lady Helen Douglas	Sir James Pringle
Miss Douglas	Miss Pringle
Captain George Douglas	Captain Pringle of the Navy
Captain Archibald Douglas	Captain John Pringle
Dr Douglas	Mrs Proctor
Major Dickson	Duke of Roxburgh
Mrs Dickson	Admiral Roddam
Captain Don	Mrs Roddam
Captain Dalrymple	Mr Roddam
Mr Davidson	Major Rutherfurd
Mr Dawson	Lieutenant Rutherfurd
Lord Elphinstone	Mr Renton of Lammerton
Hon. William Elphinstone	Colonel Reid
Hon. Keith Elphinstone	Captain Riddell
Hon. Mrs Elphinstone	Mr Rannie
Hon. Miss Elphinstone	Earl of Selkirk
Sir William Erskine	Countess of Selkirk
Commodore Elliot	Sir John Scott
Miss Earl	Mr Schaw Stewart
Sir William Forbes of Craigievar	Mr Scott of Gala
Mr Forster	Miss Scott
Mrs Forster	Captain Scott
Mr Forster, jun.	Mr Hugh Scott
Mr Fenwick	Mr Smith
Lord Gray	Miss Todd
Hon. Mr Gordon	Captain Thomson of the Navy
Miss Ganden	Mr Trotter of Bush
Miss Gee	Sir Peter Warrender
Miss Gateloigne	Miss Wauchope
Mr Gregson	Captain Wood
Earl of Hadinton	Captain Wilkie

Total 138

Extract of a letter from Stromness, Oct. 14.

"On Friday the 3d current, several vessels bound for the westward sailed from this place, but unluckily met a severe gale of wind, which drove them back again, after sustaining considerable damage. The vessels which suffered most during the gale, were the Howden, Storie, of London, and Mary, Smithson of Liverpool, which lost most of their sails before they arrived here."

ANGLO-BRITANNUS, LETTER II. *in our next.*

SOUND SHIPPING.

PASSED THE SOUND.

Oct. 7. Fortitude of and from Wemyss, Cairns, for Memel, in ballast.

Jean of and from Dunmore, Allan, from ditto, in ditto.

8. Elisabeth of Kincardine, from Limekilns, Peacock, for Copenhagen, with coals.

ELSINORE, Oct. 11. 1783. Wind W. S. W. WALTER WOOD.

ARRIVED AT LEITH, Octob. 27. Friendship, Baxter, from Memel, with oats and timber; Jamieson, Hatton, from Dantzick, with wheat; Success, Paton, from Petersburgh, with iron, &c. Endeavour, Marshall, from St David's, with coals; Elisabeth and Mary, Armstrong, from Archangel, with tar, &c. Erskine, Robertson, from Kirkcaldy, with coals.

SAILED, Falkirk, Hunter, for Newcastle, with goods; Venus, Altmore, for Lynn, in ballast.

MR KINNAIRD begins his Course of Lectures on the Theory and Practice of PHARMACY, on Friday October 31st.

DR AITKEN, early in November next, at four o'clock afternoon, in his Theatre, Surgeons Square, will begin his Course of ANATOMY and SURGERY; and at seven o'clock afternoon, he will begin his Course of MIDWIFERY. The Practice will be acquired in the Lying-in Hospital in College-street.—Fee of the Anatomy and Surgery, Two Guineas;—fee of the Midwifery One Guinea.

Dr A. in every part of both Courses, will endeavour to make his demonstrations and remarks as conducive to real utility and medical practice as possible.

A course for Midwives will be begun about the time mentioned.—Fee Three Guineas.

Lately published,

ELEMENTS OF THE THEORY AND PRACTICE OF PHYSIC AND SURGERY, in two volumes octavo; in which many inventions and improvements are described, the whole of the terms explained, and the Index formed into a Dictionary for the use of the young student. Price in boards 12 s.—An Apprentice is wanted.

FORTH AND CLYDE NAVIGATION.

A QUARTERLY General Meeting of the Company of Proprietors of the Forth and Clyde Navigation, falls to be held within the Laigh Parliament-house here, on the 4th (being the first Tuesday) of November next, at eleven o'clock forenoon, in terms of act of Parliament.

NOTICE

To the Creditors of COVENTRY and HENDERSON, merchants in Glasgow.

THE Truſtees on this eſtate propoſe, by the 12th day of November next, to make a dividend amongſt the creditors of Coventry and Henderſon, of the ſums recovered from their eſtate. The creditors will therefore particularly adverit, that ſuch as fail to lodge notes of their debts, and oaths of verity, in the hands of Benjamin Greig merchant in Glaſgow, factor on the eſtate, before the 4th day of November next at fartheſt, will poſitively be cut off from any ſhare of the dividend then made.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of the deceaſed JAMES CAMPBELL of Blythſwood.

THAT, in the proceſs of Sale and Ranking at the inſtance of the heirs of line of the ſaid deceaſed James Campbell, the Lord Monboddo, Ordinary, by interlocutor of the 26th of June laſt, of new ordained the whole creditors to produce their reſpective intereſts againſt the 12th of November 1783, and in the mean time to depone upon the verity of their debts; and, for that end, renewed the commiſſion to any one of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace within the bounds where the creditors reſide, or the commiſſion ſhall be executed, to take the creditors oaths on the verity of their debts; and that betwixt and the ſaid 12th of November 17832 and aſſigned the ſaid day for reporting to the Lord Ordinary,—Of which this public notice is given.

C. H. CALLENDER, Clk.

To be SOLD by Private Bargain,

THESE TWO SHOPS, fronting and entering from the High-ſtreet, ſouth ſide, Luckenbooths; as alſo, the Large Ware-room, lately poſſeſſed by Mr Gloag merchant, which has another ſeperate entry by a ſtair from the Street. The room is about 28 feet long, from eaſt to weſt, and about 18½ feet broad, with proper vents for the conveniency of a dwelling houſe, or public office of any kind.

For particulars, apply to John Dundas clerk to the ſignet, or Mr William Butter wright.

MIDDEN-STEADS TO LET.

INTIMATION is hereby given, That, upon Tueſday November 11th, there is to be LET, for one year, viz. to November 11th 1784,

The MIDDEN-STEADS upon the Lands of Orchardfield, eaſt ſide of Caſtle-barns. The terms to be known by applying to John Roſs at the place,—of which the preſent occupiers will pleaſe take notice, and have the ground cleared betwixt and that day, as then their ſtances will be let to others unleſs retaken.—If more accommodations are wanted there is room.

To be LET, and entered to immediately,

THAT Large, Elegant, and Commodious HOUSE, in the town of Linlithgow, oppoſite to the Croſs, (where are good markets) with the gardens, now converted into pleaſure ground, and ſloping banks, and walks of about two acres, all done up and finiſhed in the modern taſte, ſometime poſſeſſed by Governor Glen.

The Houſe conſiſts of three floors, and is fit to accommodate a large and genteel family. The dining-room is about 31 feet long, and about 21 feet broad, and 15 feet high, elegantly finiſhed, with a large bow-window in the weſt end of it, commanding a luxurious and extenſive proſpect of the country, and having a pleaſant view of the Loch, Pieill, and Royal Palace, with which there is an eaſy communication from the premiſſes.

There is a ſtable, with eight new ſtalls trevelled, and other offices done up in a ſuitable manner. Another ſtable and a coach-houſe will be built, if deſired.

The above ſubjects are within twelve Scots miles of the city of Edinburgh, by a good turnpike-road. The Glaſgow and Stirling ſtages ſtop at, and paſs through Linlithgow every day; and there is, beſides, a ſtage from Linlithgow to Edinburgh four times a-week, and returns to Linlithgow in the evening of the ſame days. And there is here a good Grammar School, with able Maſters for the different Languages, &c.

N. B. The above ſubjects may be converted into an inn, or any branch of trade and manufacture may be carried on there to great advantage, being remarkably well ſituated for ſuch in every reſpect.

Apply to Robert Clarke, Eſq; Provoſt of Linlithgow, or Allan Clarke writer to the ſignet, Edinburgh.

FARMS TO BE LET,

For ſuch number of years as ſhall be agreed for,
And entered to immediately,

At Ochiltree, two miles eaſt of Linlithgow, and in that pariſh,

THE South Farm of OCHILTREE, containing about 100 acres of excellent ground, all incloſed, which will be let with or without part of the manſion-houſe, for a ſit-houſe, if taken by a Gentleman, otherwiſe there are ſufficient houſes, offices, &c. on the farm.

2. Alſo, at Primroſe, 7 miles ſouth of Edinburgh, on the Laſſwade road, the Farm of PRIMROSE BARNS, which was lately poſſeſſed by Robert Manderſon, containing about 200 acres of excellent ground, with proper houſe, offices, &c. finely ſituated on the banks of the river Eſk, covered with wood, which makes it thought a good ſituation for a gentleman's farm.

3. Likewiſe, the Farm of FATLIPS and Primroſe Muir, with houſes.

4. Alſo, The Farm of REDSIDE, containing about 300 acres, now in old paſture, and all incloſed with ſtone, ſheep fencible.

Alſo to LET, at Dalmenie, near the Queensferry,

5. One or Two LARGE FARMS, on a leaſe for tillage, or graſs; all incloſed, and at preſent moſtly in old paſture,

6. Alſo, Some Graſs Incloſures at Barnbougle Caſtle, where contractors are wanted for levelling, road-making, ditching, &c.——Enquire of Mr Melvill there, or of Mr Mitchelſon, Nicholſon Street, Edinburgh.

N. B. Scotch Manufacturers and Handicrafts, and Engliſh Huſbandmen, will meet with encouragement to ſettle on theſe eſtates; particularly a Smith, Maſon, Carpenter, or other tradeſmen, for the Long Green, near Barnbougle Caſtle, who will have conſtant work, and where there is a houſe, ſtables, &c. for the accommodation, lodging, and boarding of Gentlemens ſervants, and other ſtrangers.

The contractors may apply to James Richmond ſeedſman, Graſs-market, Edinburgh, or at Barnbougle Caſtle, where any willing to hole out large trees by the roots, may apply for winter work, and where a Forreſter and Woodcutter is wanted.

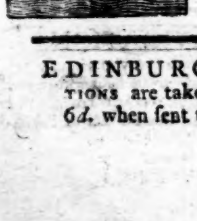
The farms to be ſhown by Alexander Tweedie, at Primroſe Town; by Mr Melvill, at Barnbougle Caſtle; and by George Macalpie, baron officer at Ochiltree.

At BORROWSTOUNNESS for LONDON,
THE FAIR ELLIOT,
JAMES MACKIE
For JAMES DRUMMOND Maſter,

Now taking in goods at Borrowſtounneſs, for London, and will ſail on the 4th of November next.

Has good accommodation for paſſengers.

For freight or paſſage, apply to the Maſter at Borrowſtounneſs.



For GRENADA, *to call at* St VINCENT,
The Ship ALBION,
JOHN ROBERTSON Maſter,

Now lying at Greenock, will be ready to take on board goods by the 25th current, and clear to ſail by the 10th November.

For freight or paſſage, apply to Alexander Houſtoun and Co.

Glaſgow, 11th October 1783.

STATE LOTTERY, 1783.

THE TICKETS are ſold and divided into Halves, Quarters, Eighths, and Sixteenths, by

HAZARD and CO. Stock-Brokers,
At their STATE LOTTERY OFFICE, No. 93, under the Royal Exchange, London,

And no where elſe on their account.

Correct numerical and regiſter books are kept, and Tickets and Shares regiſtered at Sixpence per number.

THE SCHEME.

No. of Prizes.		Value of each.		Total Value.
2	of	L. 20,000	is	L. 40,000
2	—	10,000	—	20,000
3	—	5,000	—	15,000
8	—	2,000	—	16,000
16	—	1,000	—	16,000
30	—	500	—	15,000
150	—	100	—	15,000
300	—	50	—	15,000
15,525	—	20	—	310,500
16,036 Prizes,				L. 462,500
First drawn ticket for the firſt twelve days, 500 l. each,				6,000
Ditto the 15th day				1,000
Ditto the 19th day				1,500
Ditto the 22d day				2,000
Ditto the 25th day				3,000
Ditto the 28th day				3,000
The laſt drawn ticket				1,000
31,964 Blanks				
48,000 Tickets,				L. 480,000

PRESENT PRICE OF SHARES.

Half,	L. 7 18 0	Eighth,	L. 2 1 0
Fourth,	4 0 0	Sixteenth,	1 1 0

Not two blanks to a prize.—The prizes to be paid without deduction. All ſhares ſold at this office will be ſtamped agreeable to act of Parliament, and alſo with the Crown, and round it HAZARD'S LOTTERY OFFICE.

Money for the prizes will be paid at this office as ſoon as drawn.

Letters (poſt paid) duly anſwered, and ſchemes *gratis*.

Begins drawing the 17th of November

N. B. Agreeable to act of Parliament, no buſineſs in the Lottery tranſacted before eight o'clock in the morning, nor after eight o'clock in the evening.

Bank, India, and South Sea Stocks, with their ſeveral Annuities, India Bonds, Navy and Victualling Bills, and all kind of Government Securities bought and ſold by commiſſion.

*** No bills can be taken unleſs at ſight or ſhort date.

BY ADJOURNMENT, AND PRICES REDUCED.

LANDS OF BLAIRNGONE,

TO be expoſed to SALE by public roup, within John's Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 19th day of November next, betwixt the hours of four and five afternoon,

THESE FOUR SIXTH PARTS, of the ſaid town and lands of BLAIRNGONE, with the teinds thereof, which pertained to the deceaſed Robert Alice, in one lot, at the upſet price of 1923 l. 18 s. 4 d. Sterling.

AS ALSO,

Another SIXTH PART, of the ſaid town and lands with the teinds thereof, pertaining to Edward Rutherford of Pathmill, in a lot by itſelf, at the upſet price of 480 l. 19 s. 7 d. Sterling.

Theſe upſet prices are only 20 years purchaſe of the free rent, which is 24 l. 11½ d. for each Sixth Part; the feu duty, ceſs, and all other public burdens being paid by the tenants, beſides the foreſaid free rent. All the tacks expire at Martinmas next, when a riſe of rents may be expected, the whole of them having been current for 16 years; except one farm which was ſet at a later period, the tack whereof continues to Martinmas 1784.

The lands lie in the Pariſh of Foſſoway and ſhire of Perth; pleaſantly ſituated on the banks of the water of Dovan, about 12 miles from Perth, 6 from Dunfermline, and 4 from Alloa. They are very extenſive and improveable; there being great plenty of free ſtone and lime in the ground.

The conditions of roup, rental, and progreſs of writs are to be ſeen in the hands of Thomas Ruthven writer in Edinburgh; and John Taylor, coalgrieve at Blairngone, will ſhow the lands.

JUDICIAL SALE
Of the ESTATE of CRAIGIE.
BY ADJOURNMENT,—AND PRICES REDUCED.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, under authority of the Court of Seſſion, in the Seſſion-houſe at Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 26th day of November next, betwixt four and ſix o'clock afternoon, before the Lord on the bills,

THE PARCELS FOLLOWING OF THE ESTATE OF CRAIGIE, formerly advertiſed, which belonged to Sir Thomas Wallace Dunlop, of Craigie, Baronet, lying in the county of Ayr, viz.

PARCEL I.

The Freehold Lands and Barony of CRAIGIE, and teinds thereof, with the Lands of BYREHILLS, in the pariſh of Symington. The proven free rent thereof being 784 l. 12 s. 8 d. 3-12ths Sterling; and the upſet-price now reduced to 19,490 l. Sterling. The other particulars the ſame as formerly advertiſed.

PARCEL V.

The Freehold Lands of BARNWELL, with certain free and blench duties added thereto, lying in the pariſh of Craigie; the proven free rent whereof is 139 l. 3 s. 3 d. 3-12ths Sterling; and the upſet-price now reduced to 3419 Sterling. The other particulars the ſame as formerly.

PARCEL VII.

The Property Lands of WHITEHILLS in the pariſh of Ayr. The proven free rent, after defalcation of one fifth, in reſpect the proprietor has not right to the teinds, is 44 l.; and the upſet-price of the lands, and of the privilege of purchaſing the teinds is now reduced to 1107 l. 13 s. 4 d.

ITEM, In a ſeparate lot, The Great LODGING and Gardens in Milvennal of Ayr; the free rent whereof is proved to be 14 l. 15 s. 3 d. 4-12ths, and the upſet-price is 344 l. Sterling. The other particulars of Parcel VII. the ſame as formerly advertiſed.

PARCEL IX.

The SALMON and other FISHINGS on the river of Ayr, proven to be worth of yearly rent 100 l. Sterling; and the upſet-price is now reduced to 1440 l.

And, in a ſeparate Lot, The HOUSES and YARDS at Bridgend of Ayr, of proven yearly rent, 21 l. 10 s.; the upſet-price whereof is reduced to thirteen years purchaſe, and the feu-duties of Newton and Wallacetown of 68 l. 15 s. proven free rent; the upſet-price whereof is reduced to twenty-eight years purchaſe; agreeable whereunto theſe laſt ſubjects will be ſet up together at 1957 l. 10 s. Sterling. The other particulars of Parcel IX. the ſame as formerly advertiſed.

NOTA, The ſales of Parcel III. being the Barony of Sanquhar, and of Parcel VIII. being the lands of Millquarter, alias Craigie-houſe, both formerly advertiſed, are adjourned until the value of the coal on theſe lands ſhall be ſeparately aſcertained. The Parcels II. IV. and VI. of the eſtate, formerly advertiſed, have been ſince ſold.

For further particulars, apply to David Limond, writer in Ayr, factor on the eſtate, or to Thomas Tod writer to the ſignet agent in the proceſs of ſale, who will ſhow the rental and title-deeds, or to Mr George Kirkpatrick, clerk to the proceſs, in whoſe hands the conditions of ſale are.

SALE OF KELLY.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Monday the 8th of December, 1783, betwixt the hours of ſix and ſeven afternoon,

The Barony of KELLY, lying in the county of Fife, the groſs rent of which is 612 l. 7 s. 2½ d. Sterling, reckoning the victual at a moderate converſion, out of which there is not above 7 l. 10 s. payable of public burdens.—If more agreeable to purchaſers, the barony will be expoſed in the following lots, viz.

LOT I. Eaſt Mains of Kelly and Greenſide, the rents of which are	L.	148 2 4
LOT II. Weſt Mains of Kelly, Kelly Mill, Mill Farm, and Arncroach, the rents of which are,		226 15 10
LOT III. Eaſter and Weſter Balduthie, and Craighead, the rents of which amount to		237 9 0½
	L.	612 7 2½

Theſe lands are pleaſantly ſituated on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of Fife, and in the near neighbourhood of coal and lime, and are within a mile of the ſea-ports of Pittenweem and Anſtruther, and within four miles of St Andrew's and Cupar. The cumulo valuation of theſe lands is 2094 l. 16 s. 6 d.

For further particulars, apply to William Bethune writer in Edinburgh.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouſe in Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 17th day of December 1783, betwixt the hours of five and ſix afternoon.

The Lands and Eſtate of KILHEAD, lying in

the pariſh of Cammertrees, and county of Dumfries, the preſent rent whereof is about 1550 l. Sterling, excluſive of the natural wood, which, at the different cuttings, gives a conſiderable price.

This Eſtate conſiſts of about 4500 acres of land, exceedingly improveable. Near 1000 acres are incloſed, and ſubdivided with dykes, hedges, and ſtripes of planting. There is upon the eſtate a large commodious modern Manſion Houſe and offices, ſome natural oak wood, beſides large plantations; and in many parts of the ground, there are great quantities of lime-ſtone, and ſhell marle.

The Eſtate lies in a pleaſant level country, along the ſide of the Solway Frith, about two miles north-weſt of the town of Annan, and ten ſouth-eaſt of Dumfries, upon the military road from Portpatrick to Carliſle. It holds partly of the Crown, and partly of a ſubject. The teinds are valued. A conſiderable part of the price may remain in the hands of the purchaſer.

The premiſſes, and rental thereof, will be ſhown by John Johnſton at Pennershaughs, the factor.

The writings and articles of roup are in the hands of James Walker writer to the ſignet, to whom any perſon wanting further information may apply.

JUDICIAL SALE OF
LANDS IN THE SHIRE OF SUTHERLAND.

TO be SOLD, by authority of the Lords of Seſſion, within the Parliament or New Seſſion-houſe of Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 3d of December 1783, betwixt the hours of four and ſix afternoon,

The LANDS and ESTATE of EMBO, comprehending the Town and Lands of Auchintreaſurer, the Town and Lands of Rhinhandy, the Mains of Embo, Croftinleatnin, Croftdow, Croftintaller, Smith's Croft, Croftwickhomaſh-hawick, Blairpenny, Balcherry, the Town and Lands of Hiltoun, and the Quarry on the ſhore of Embo, all lying in the pariſh of Dornoch and ſhire of Sutherland.

The groſs yearly rent of theſe ſubjects is, in money, 13 l. 6 s. 8 d. Sterling, 142 bolls 3 firlots victual, 103¾ hens, and five wedders. The victual converted at 10 s. per boll, the hens at 3 d. each, and the wedders at 2 s. 6 d. each, makes the whole extend to 88 l. 12 s. 2 d. 6-12ths and, after all deductions, the free rent amounts to 67 l. 7 s. 11 d. 7-12ths, which the Lords value at twenty-three years purchaſe, the upſet price of which extends to 1550 l. 3 s. 2 d. 5-12ths Sterling.

Theſe lands hold few of the Crown, as come in place of the Biſhop of Caithneſs.

The articles and conditions of ſale, &c. are to be ſeen in the hands of Mr Thomas Bruce, depute-clerk of ſeſſion: and for further particulars enquire at David Forbes writer in Edinburgh.

JUDICIAL SALE OF
LANDS in the SHIRE of SUTHERLAND.

TO be SOLD within the Parliament or New Seſſion-Houſe of Edinburgh, upon the 17th day of December next, before the Lord Ordinary upon the bills for the time, the LANDS and others after mentioned, which lately belonged to Robert Gray of Ardens, viz.

The lands of HOSPESDALE, with the Manſion-houſe, Miln, and others thereto belonging, at the upſet price of 821 l. 10 s. 2 d. being 22 years purchaſe of the free proven rent.

Theſe lands are held blench of the family of Balnagown for payment of a penny Scots yearly; are pleaſantly ſituated, and commands an extenſive proſpect of both ſides of the Forth of Dornoch. The Mains are incloſed and ſubdivided, and there is a very extenſive plantation of fir, and other woods on the lands, with a great extent of paſture and moor ground.

The lands of ARDENS, with the Miln and pertinents thereto belonging, at the upſet price of 784 l. 5 s. being 22 years purchaſe of the free provent rent.

Theſe lands are holden blench of the family of Sutherland, for payment of one penny Scots yearly.

The title deeds of the whole lands, rental, and articles of roup, to be ſeen in the hands of John Callander, Depute Clerk of Seſſion, and John Fraſer writer to the ſignet.

Further Adjourned.

JUDICIAL SALE OF THE
Eſtate of PITNACREE, in the Shire of Perth.

TO be SOLD within the Parliament or New Seſſion-houſe of Edinburgh, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills, on Thurſday the 18th day of December 1783, betwixt the hours of four and ſix afternoon,

The LANDS and OTHERS after mentioned, which belonged to Lord John Murray, and lying in the pariſh of Logierait, and ſhire of Perth, viz.

The Lands of PITNACREE, with the valuable WOODS, Manſion-houſe, and others thereto belonging, at the upſet price of 5770 l. 4 s. 3 d. 2-12ths. Theſe lands of Pitnacree hold blench of the Crown, and entitle to a freehold qualification; and the woods thereon muſt now be greatly increaſed in their value, the proof having been taken in the 1773.

The articles of roup, and title-deeds, to be ſeen in the hands of John Callender, depute-clerk of ſeſſion, and John Fraſer writer to the ſignet.

For the TEETH and GUMS.

JACOB HEMET, Dentiſt to her Majeſty and the Princeſs Amelia, begs leave to recommend to the Public his ESSENCE of PEARL and PEARL DENTRIFICE, which are greatly ſuperior, not only in efficacy and ſafety, but alſo in elegance, to any other thing yet diſcovered; particularly, they will render the teeth beautifully white without impairing the enamel, preſerve them even to old age, faſten ſuch as are looſe, keep thoſe which are already decayed from becoming worſe, perfectly cure the ſcurvy, with all other complaints to which the teeth and gums are liable.

They likewiſe render the breath delicately ſweet, and thoſe perſons who conſtantly uſe them will never be liable to the toothach. In confirmation of the above, Mr Hemet appeals to the Nobility and Gentry in general, moſt of whom have uſed this eſſence and dentrifice for ſeveral years.

Sold wholeſale and retail by Bayley and Lowe, perfumers in Cockſpur ſtreet, Charing Croſs, London,—and by Hubbard, Elder and Co. facing the Tron Church, Edinburgh.——Price 2 s. 6 d. each.

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